have destroyed the excessive amiability.

At the end of the Japanese corridor, there is a small apartment which I find most of all attractive. No air of rare gentility pervades this chamber, and, while the same gentle courtesies else where shown are also here to be found, stern forms of dignity are unrecogmized. A number of Japanese servants here do con gregate. Their door is always opened, and invitation beams upon the passer-by. Once within, the conta-gion of their light spirits cannot be resisted. Jokes fly incessantly around, never missing their aim, always drawing forth applause. Among this guy fraternity i Boolen-yitze, the artist who, on board the Philadelphia produced the drawing which you have published, an who consequently, in addition to his other distinctions. ranks as contributor to your columns. I remember the night when THE TRIBUNE which bore the evidence of his ready talent arrived. "Tommy," who first saw it, became at once ecstatic, and ran about wildly, communicating the intelligence that Booien-yitze's work, with that skilled artist's name attached, was in a newspaper. As for Booien-yitze himself, his feelings sought expression by acts, not words. Drawing from his aleeve a Japanese fan, he gravely placed it in my hand, in testimeny of his pleasure; but, on second thoughts, withdrew it to inscribe upon it a clearer token of his satisfaction. The next morning it was returned, and on its leaves I found some charming colored drawings

of birds, as neat and tasteful as one could hope to see For a day or two, Boolen-yitze has been downbearted. The recollection of a mortifying mistake baunts him. A deaf gentleman came into the Japanese quarter, and strove to establish communications with Boolen-yitze. But the operations of the ear-tube were not clear to the Japanese artist's apprehension, and he persisted in blowing through that instrument, with great force, into the deaf gentleman's ear, who was more astonished than charmed with the proceeding. When Booien-vitze was informed of his error, he took an attitude of statuesque misery, from which I am positive he did not stir for an hour.

The surroundings of the room of Boolen-vitze and his friends are interesting in a different way from those of Okatero's stately parlor. Here they are purely do mestic. Scattered about are sandals, slippers, bats handkerchiefs of rough cloth, stamped with colored figures, mirrors of polished steel, umbrellas of imposing dimensions, manufactured of oiled silk, and so arranged as to fit together when closed in an apparently solid form, and other curious appliances of comfort and becessity. Oddest of all are the pillows-little wooden boxes, fastened together without nails, about six inches in length, four in hight, and three in breadth, with a roll of soft cloth tied up in paper upon the top, for the head to rest upon. These wooden cases mostly contain drawers, in which are various trinkets. Some however, are solid, and are scooped out at the sides, in order that the arm may pass around and hold the firmly. Upon tables and stands are other characteris tic articles-teeth-brushes made of strips of wood, with the ends split into fine threads, packages of scented 200th-powders, which are regularly used by them, and strings for binding up their hair, made of long twisted strips of white paper.

As I enter, the party are discussing the Japanes Mostrations in the New-York Pictorials, among which they detect many errors, and point them out with an exactness that shows their superior accuracy of mem ory. They laugh at such blunders as putting the sword upon the right hand, and misplacing the Japaneee flag. Moreover, Boolen-vitze unfolds his own views of the same scones as those represented in the pictorials, and invites comparison. It appears that his sketches are really more correct in detail than those of the American artist, although certainly wanting in picturesqueness of effect. But Booien-yitze looks only to minutiae, and is content with the advantage he holds in this respect.

A conjurer's advertising card has been somewhere picked up, and its purport is now asked. To explain at, sundry devices of legerdemain are resorted to, which the Japanese regard with a composure indicating con-acionances of strength in that line. Now one, whose name is Yewah, stands forth, and beckons attention. He crumples into a ball in his left hand a large and thick sheet of paper. Gradually the roll lessens in size, and soon is hidden in his tight grasp. With the right hand, he waves his open fan around, and presently emerges from between the finger of the left a little paper butterfly, which floats and flutters a while obedient to the movements of the fan, and at last fails to the ground. Yewah then discloses his open palm, in which no paper roll can now be seen, and returns to his seat bowing before the plaudits which follow him.

Jewah afterward develops other powers indicative e equation. He is much cultivated as to his toes, which he can use with great pliancy, particularly in the way of pinching, and in which, I have cause to know, he is unsurpassed. Wonders with fans be shows, but none of them inexplicable except

the first, above described.

Always quick to exhibit their own interesting pronerty, they are equally ready to examine with attention everything brought for their inspection. Housebold mensils draw from them signs of approval, and they become covetous over some of our best weapons. A newly-invented revolver of minute size absorbs Boolen-vitze's mind for half an hour; but, at last, having detected the manner of discharging it, he goes off himself, and in a corper makes a close drawing of all its machinery. He hints at proposals for an exchange, offering a small sword for the tempting trifle but as he does this with much secrecy, conveying the idea that his superiors must remain ignorant of the transaction, there is evidently something wrong about it, and the bargain cannot be made. Other barters, openly preposed by them, are effected, and I gain a stock of Japanese literature sufficient for the study of a lifetime, the most important volume being a complete dictionary in the three written languages, profusely illustrated in a manner that puts the new Worcester quite in the shade. Their method of printing and binding books is peculiar. The impressions are made upon one side of a very long strip of paper, which, in binding, is folded together like some of our comic pic-Ture series, or like a fan, and festened at the back. course, half the pages of a book are thus left blank, but as the leaves are never cut, this interferes in no way with the convenience of the reader.

As evening advances, the Japanese are called to their ham and rice, and as they rise to go, shower fervent adieus upon all their visitors. Now, if ever, I must leave them; for if I wait till their return, I shall find new motives for delay, and never gain the resolution to withdraw from their always refreshing and entertaining companionship.

A MARRIED MAN IN DIFFICULTY .- The Courrier de Lyons furnishes us with the following story: In 1812, a young man in Lyons, desiring to get rid of conscription, could find no other means of escaping it except marriage. He went to a public ball and proposed to the first girl whom he happened to dance with, offered her a thousand france, to be paid to her on the marriage-day, after which they were to separate forever. She accepted, the banns were published, and the ceremony was performed. When it was over, she went to Paris and he went to England, where he remained until 1858, at which time be returned to Lyons with a bandsome fortune. A few days ago this gentleman was informed by his servant that a woman of a cer-tain age insisted on seeing him. He ordered her to be admitted, and behold! it was his own wife, accompanied by a lawyer, who depicted to him the pressing need which she had for his support, and demanded 15,000 francs down, or an allowance for life of 800 france. The husband of an hour, and that 48 years before, refused, and his wife has made a formal de mand before one of the civil tribunals of Lyons that her husband be compelled to receive her into his house, er to give her the means of subsistence.

On Thursday afternoon a fire occurred in the Globe Hotel, William street, in consequence of the explosion of a finid lamp. A bed and some furniture was burned. Damage tribing.

THE MISSIONS IN THE SANDWICH

Extract fixes a Letter from Richard H. Dana, jr., esq., from the

Sandwich Islands, communicated for publication in Tax TRIBUNE.] It is no small thing to say of the Missionaries of the American Board that in less than forty years they have taught this whole people to read and to write, to cipher and to sew. They have given them an alpha-bet, grammar, and dictionary; preserved their language from extinction; given it a literature, and transated into it the Bible and works of devotion, science and entertainment, etc., etc. They have established schools, reared up native teachers, and so pressed their work that now the proportion of inhabitants who can read and write is greater than in New-England; and whereas they found these islanders a nation of halfnaked savages, living in the surf and on the sand, eating raw fish, fighting among themselves, tyrannized over by fendal chiefs, and abandoned to sensuality. they now see them decently clothed, recognizing the law of marriage, knowing semething of accounts, going to school and public worship with more regularity than the people do at home, and the more elevated of them taking part in conducting the affairs of the constitutional monarchy under which they live, holding seats on the judicial bench and in the legisla-tive chambers, and filling posts in the local magis-

tracies.
It is often objected against missionaries that a people It is often objected against missionaries that a people must be eivilized before it can be Christianized, or at least that the two processes must go on together, and that the mere preacher, with his book under his arm, smong a berbarous people, is an unprofitable laborer. But the missionaries to the Sandwich Islands went out But the missionaries to the Sandwich Islands went out in families, and planted themselves in households, carrying with them, and exhibiting to the natives, the customs, manners comforts, discipline, and order of civilized society. Each house was a center and source of civilizing influences; and the natives generally yielded to the superiority of our civilization, and copied its ways; for, unlike the Asiatics, they had no civilization of their own, and, unlike the North American Indians, they were capable of cizilization. Each missionary was obliged to qualify himself to some extent as a physician and surgeon before leaving home, and each mission-house had its medicine chest, and was the place of resort by the matives for medicines and medical advice and care. Each missionary was a school teacher place of resort by the natives for medicines and medical advice and care. Each missionary was a school teacher to the natives, in their own language; and the women of the missions, who were no less missionaries than their husbands, taught schools for women and children, instructing them not only in books, but in sewing, knitting, and ironing, in singing by note, and in the discipline of children. These mission families, too, were planted as garrisons would have been planted by a nilitary cononeror, in places where there were no a military conqueror, in places where there were no inducements of trade to carry families; so that no large region, however difficult of access, or undesirable as a residence, is without its headquarters of religion and eivilization. The women of the mission, too, can approach the native women and children in many ways not open to men, as in their sickness, and by the peuliar sympathics of sex, and thus exert the tenderest, which are often the most decisive, influences.

In the course of the two mouths I have spent upon In the course of the two mooths I have spent upon these islands, it has been my good fortune to be the guest of many of the mission families, and to become more or less acquainted with nearly all of them. And, beside fidelity in the discharge of their duties to the natives, I can truly say that in point of kindness and bospitality to strangers, of intelligence and general information, of solicitude and painstaking for the liberal education of their children, and of zeni for the acquirement of information of every sort, it would be difficult to find their superiors among the most favored families at home. I have seen in their houses collections of minerals, shells, plants, and flowers, which must be valuable to science, and the missionaries have often valuable to science, and the missionaries have often preserved the best, sometimes the only records of the volcanic cruptions, earthquakes, and other phenomena and metereological observations. Beside having given, as I have said to the native language an alpl as I have said to the native language an alphabet, granmar, dictionary, and literature, they have done nearly all that has been done to preserve the national traditions, legends, and poetry. But for the Missionaries, it is my firm belief that the Hawaiian would never have been a written language; there would have been few or no trustworthy early records, historical or scientific; the traditions would have perished; the native government would have been overborne by foreign influences, and the interesting, intelligent, gentle native race would have smik into insignificance, and perhaus into servitude to the dominant whites. nd perhaps into servitude to the dominant whites. The educational system of the islands is the work of

The educational system of the islands is the work of the missionaries and their superters among the foreign residents, and one formerly of the mission is now Minister of Education. In every district are free schools for natives. In these they are taught reading, writing, singing by note, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, by native teachers. At Lahaina Luma is the Normal School for natives, where the best scholars from the district schools are received and carried to an advanced stage of education, and those who desire it use fitted for the duties of teachers. This was origare fitted for the duties of teachers. This was orig-inally a mission school, but is now partly a govern-ment institution. Several of the missionaries, in small and remote stations, have schools for advanced studies, among which, I visited several times that of Mr. Lyman, at Hilo, where there are nearly one hundred native lads, and all the under teachers are natives. native lads, and all the under teachers are unlives.
These lads had an orchestra of ten or twelve flutes,
which made very creditable music. At Honolula
there is a Royal School for natives, and another middle
school for whites and half-castes, for it has been found expedient generally to separate the races in education. Both these schools are in excellent condition. But the special pride of the missionary efforts for education is the High School or College of Punahou. This was established for the education of the children of the mission families, and has been enlarged to receive the children of other foreign residents, and is now an incorporated college, with some seventy scholars. The course of studies goes as far as the end of the Sophomore year in our New-England Colleges, and is expected soon to go further. The teachers are young men of the mission families, taught first at this school, with educations finished in the Colleges of New-England, where they have taken high rank. At Williams College, there were at one time five pupils from this school, one of whom was the first scholars and four of whom were among the first seven scholars from this school, one of whom was the first seven scholars and four of whom were among the first seven scholars of the year, and another of the professors at Punahou was the first scholar of his year at New-Haven. I at-tended several recitations at Punahou, in Greek, Latin, and Mathematics, and after having said that the teachers were leading scholars in our Colleges, and the teachers were leading scholars in our Colleges, and the pupils mostly children of the mission families, I need hardly add that I advised the young men to remain there to the end of the course, as they could not pass the Freshman and Sophomore years more profitably elsewhere, in my judgment. The examinations in Latin and Greek were particularly thorough in Etymology and Syntax. The Greek was read both by the quantity and by the printed accent, and the teachers were disposed to follow the continental propugging of the yowels in the classic languages, if nunciation of the vowels in the classic languages, if that system should be adopted in the New-England that system should be anopted in the New-Engle Colleges. It is upon that system that the native phabet was constructed by the missionaries. This stitution must determine, in a great measure, character not only of the rising generation of white

character not only of the rising generation of whites, but, as education proceeds downward, and not upward, also that of the natives. It is the chief hope of the people, who have spent their utmost upon it, and are now seeking an appeal for aid in the United States—an appeal that ought not to be unsuccessful. I have little to say of the Roman Catholic missions, because they are recent, and had no hand in the great developing and forming labors of which I have spoken. I had letters of introduction to the Roman Catholic Bishop at Honoluin, and visited several of the Churches and Schools under his jurisdiction, which extends over all the islands of the group. So far as I observed, the missions are successful, the churches are well filled, and the priests bore good reputations for fidelity and and the priests bore good reputations for fidelity and self-denial, and several whom I met I found to be men

and the pricats bore good reputations for helening and self-denial, and several whom I met I found to be men of thorough education. They gained especially in public esteem by their conduct during the terrible visitation of the small-pox a few years ago.

Among the traders, shipumasters, and travelers who have visited these islands, some have made disparaging statements respecting the Missionaries; and a good deal of imperfect information is carried home by persons who have visited only the half-Europeanized ports, where the worst view of the condition of the natives is presented. I visited among all classes, the foreign merchants, traders, and shipumaters, foreign and native officials, and with the natives, from the King and several of the chiefs to the humblest poor, whom I saw without constraint in a tour I made alone over Hawaii, throwing myself upon their hospitality in their hots. I sought information from all, foreign and native, friendly and untriendly; and the conclusion to which I came is that the best men, and those who are best acquainted with the history of things here, hold in high esteem the labors and conductor the Missionaries. sequalised with the instery of things received and conduct of the Missionaries, high esteem the labors and conduct of the Missionaries. The mere seekers of pleasure, power, or gain, do not like their influence; and those persons who sympathized with that officer of the American mavy who higher than the conduction of thized with that officer of the American navy who compelled the authorities to allow women to go off to his ship by opening his ports and threatening to bombard the town, materally are hostile to the Missions. I do not mean, of course, that there is always unanimity among the best people, or perhaps among the Missionaries themselves on all openious; e. g., as to the telescopic ries themselves, on all questions; e.g., as to the teleration of Catholics, and on some minor points of social and police regulation. But on the great question of their moral influence, the truth is that there has always been, and must ever be, in these islands, a peculiar struggle between the influences for good and the in-fluences for evil. They are places of visit for the ships

of all nations, and for 'be temporary residence of mestly unmarried traders; and at the hight of the whaling season the number o, 'transient seamen in the part of Honoluln equals half 'the population of the town. The temptations arising 1, 'om such a state of things, too much aided by the inhere ut weakness of the native character, are mel by the cease less efforts of the best people, native and foreign, in the use of moral means and by legislative coercion. It is a close struggle, and, in the large scaports, often disco, traging and of doubtinl issue; but it is a struggle of dut v, and has never yet been relaxed. Doubtless the mis unnaties have largely influenced the legislation of the K. ingdom and its police system; it is fortunate that they have done so. Influence of some kind was the law of the native development. Had not the missionaries and their friends among the foreign merchants and profe. I sional men been in the ascendant, these islands would have presented only the usual history of a handful of foreigners exacting everything from a people who denied their right to anything. As it is, in no place in the world that I have visited, are the rules which control vice and regulate samsements so strict, yet so reasonable and so fairly enforced. The Covernment and the best citinens stand as a good genius between the natives and the besieging arms. As to the interior, it is well

world that I have visited, are the rules which control vice and regulate samssements so strict, yet so reasonable and so fairly enforced. The Government and the best citiens stand as a good genius between the natives and the besieging army. As to the interior, it is well known that a man may travel alone, with money, through the wildest spots, unarmed. Having just come from the mountains of California, I was prepared with the usual and necessary belt and its appendages of that region, but was told that those defenses were unheard of in Hawaii. I found no hut without its Bible and hymn-book in the native longue, and the practice of family prayer and grace before meat, though it be over no more than a calabash of poe and a few dried fish, and whether at home or on journeys, is as common as in New-England a century ago.

It may be asked whether there is no off-set, no deduction to be made from this high estimate of the American missions. As to their fidelity and industry in the worst of times, and their success up to the point they have now reached, I think of none. As to the prospects for their system in the future, and the direction the native mind may take in its further progress, there are some considerations worthy of attention.

The minds of natives of this zone of the globe peculiarly require something to retain their attention and interest. The missionaries have recognized this law in their schools, and find it expedient to fix the attention of scholars in recitations by classes, by responsive and general reading and answers, by the use of figures on black boards, by maps and pictures. The only system of worship and discipline which the missionaries have hard the field to themselves. The houses of worship are plain, naked buildings, with pews and benches, a large desk in which the prencher, sometimes dressed in the tweed sack cost of the slop and market (or, as I once saw, with the spurs yet on his boots), stands to read, prench, and pray. The congregation six through the whole service, not only never knee

The Methodists are just entering the field, and I should not be at all surprised if their voluntary and congregational singing, praying, and shouting, their estaces and their revivals, should draw off the natives in large numbers. The missionaries of the Church of England, in all parts of the globe, bear earnest testimony to the special value of the Liturgy in making the natives actors in the worship. The prayers, creeds, anthems, confessions, thanksgivings, and plain chanting of familiar psalms, the responsive worship between pastor and people, make the service truly a common worship, enabling all to be actors in it, as well as giving it variety. Another deficiency which the Ritual supplies is the system of commemorations. In the service at these islands all days and all Sundays are alike, or are varied only by the sermon, which depends on the choice or taste of the preacher. The great facts of Christianity—the Birth, the last days, the Death, Resurrection, and Ascension of Our Lord—and the great doctrines of the faith, have no special commemoration. The sacramental system, too, is almost obliterated. The whole public service, week after week, year after year, is one unbroken uniformity of a sitting congregation and a standing preacher, with such instruction as he may choose to give, on such topics as he may choose to present. Indeed, without exaggeration, I may say that a person not knowing the language would hardly know whether he were attending a secular or a religious lecture, and would hardly suppose it to be more than a beture. Methodists are just entering the field, and I

lar or a religious lecture, and would hardly suppose it to be more than a lecture.

It is not difficult to see that the Roman Catholic Church, with its open doors, free sittings, daily mass and vespers, its corps of teaching and visiting nans, its sacramental system, its worship addressed to the mind and heart, through the eye and car, as well as by the word to the understanding; with its service, which gives a part to all, and especially its system of commemorations, and, in the modern sense, its "spiritual-ism" of angels and departed saints, was strongly en-listing the almost vacated native faculties.

As an instance, too, of the power of accommodation

As an incliner, too, of the power of accommodation possessed by the Roman Catholics, it is not too small a matter to notice that, while in the open assemblies of the American Missionsries, the natives sit on benches, in constrained attitudes, and come dressed in imitation of the European fashion, the men in black hats, boots, tight coats and trowsers, and the women in out-of-fashion bouncts and unaccustomed shoes, in the Roman Catholic Churches they kneel on mats, and sit on mats or in chairs, wear the looser and easier dress of every day, the women with bate beads and the never-failing garland of flowers or betries, and the young men come to the porch in straw hats decked with flowers and green leaves.

This subject has attracted attention in the islands. I found that many who agreed with me in a high estimate of the good the missionaries have done, yet felt the defects in the public worship, and one of the missionaries told me he had long though that changes must be made in their system in the direction of the Rimal and Liturgy of the English Church. A movement has been made to establish an Episcopal Church in Honolelu, and the late journals say that the King has given a lot of land for that purpose. The Methodiets have already built a chapel. It may be that the system of worship and discipline established by these missionaries, subjected now to competition with other systems, is to lose its hold and be modified or superseded. It may be that they or those educated by them are to differ and divide, and that others are to enter into their labors. It is true that they were favored by circumstances—that they entered the field at a fortmate moment of reliand that others are to enter into their more. It is true that they were favored by circumstances—that they entered the field at a fortunate moment of reli-gious interreguum, just after that remarkable man, Kamehameha I, had abolished idolatry, and when the Kamehameha I. had abolished idolatry, and when the people had neither a religion nor a civilization to be warred against, and that they had the field, undisturbed, to themselves for one generation, favored and almost secured in a monopoly by the Government. Yet, the earnest and judicious labors, and the self-denial of the earlier mission families, the no small political ability and legislative skill, and steady policy in moral reforms of the later missionaries, and at home, the genius of Evarts, the administrative ability of the American Board, and the enthusiastic and even receivic year and generous contributions of the people. mantic zeal and generous contributions of the people, should never be forgotten, nor credit for them be sparngly bestowed.

I ought not to leave this subject without saying a

lought not to leave this subject without saying a word upon the Senmen's Mission or Chaplainey at Honolulu. As to the value and success of that institution, and as to the Rev. Mr. Damon, its Chaplain, being "the right man in the right place," there is no difference of opinion, I believe, anywhere, either in these islands or throughout the Pacific, over which his influence extends. He, again, is by no means a mere preacher. There is a Sailor's Home, supported by the merchants and other citizens, conducted in the best manner; a shipping office, which coerces the other shipping offices into honest practices; a reading room, open to all sailors in port, and supplied with secular as well as religious books and journals, and the peculiar provision of a room at which all sailors are invited to write letters home, and are furnished gratuitously with materials and directions. The weekly newspaper published by Mr. Damon, and supplied to the whaling fleet, to a great extent gratuitously, goes to all parts of the Pacific, Indian, and Polar Occans, is a valuable shipping list; and in it calls from home for sons and brothers long unheard from have been the means of comfort and relief to friends, and sometimes of rechaining reckless or disheartened wanderers. While I was at Honolulu, when the whaling fleet came is, several instances of this kind came to my knowledge. I was at Honolulu, when the whaling fleet came is, several instances of this kind came to my knowledge.

Mr. Damon also acts as Chaplain to the Marine Hospital sustained at Honolulu by our Government, and no poor outcast sailor, of whatever nation or color, no poor outcast sailor, of whatever nation or color, dies there without decent burial, a procession of ship-mates, headed by Mr. Damon, carrying his body to the distant graveyard, a gurrering up of the facts of his short story, a notice published to the world, and a preservation of whatever of his effects may be valued by his friends. His Chaplaincy is important, not only on account of the extent of the American whating fleet, whose rendezvous is at these islands, but by reason of rendezvous is at these islands, but by reason t the fact, strongly impressed upon me in my voyagings on this ocean, that the general commerce of the North Pacific is increasing at an extraordinary rate, and is almost monopolized by the vessels of our country.

THE COVODE INVESTIGATION.

QUARRELS OF THE COMMODORES.

QUARRELS OF THE COMMODORES.

From The N. Y. Herald Washington Dispated, 24th.

Elwood Fisher appeared before the Covode Committee this merring, and testined substantially as follows: Was the five the three who had the management of the covered on the control of the covered of

Fisher, that is harder word than we fisher Requirement and were missed."

Mr. Fisher—Yes, Sir; but it is true. I am no Black Republican, far fron it. I supported Mr. Buchanan, with misgivings.

Question—Where is the evidence that these instructions to our Minister in Bicaico were given? A. A resolution of inquiry into the transaction was adopted in 1957 and 38 in the Senate; it was responded to, but not until it was too late to have the correspondence printed in time to have the Senate acc upon it at that response (Ex. Doc. first seesion XXXVth Congress, Senate, No. 72), contains the correspondence which cannodles the instructions.

Bir. Winsiow—Are you a capitalist? A. I do not know what you may denominate a capitalist? I am worth over \$20,000 be-

may denominate a capitalist, I am worth over scanges on ing indebtedness; I do not suppose Barney is a capitalist; nily pretended to be an agent of Livingston & Co.; I do not with Johnson is a capitalist, but was the agent of other par-

ties.

It is proper to state that the above testimony was elicited on compulsion. Mr. Fisher is a resident of Washington; and, as the Vashright contract has been the theme of much conversation, these facts would have come out much sooner if he had desired it. Burney, who testified a day or two mo, was also here on business when he was summoned to come before the Combiness when he was summoned to come before the Combiness. Mr. Davidge, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Line, is

here, and will probably testify to-morrow. J James Itving are to be called.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

RETURN OF THE NIAGARA The United States steam-frigate Niagara, which sailed hence on the 19th for Panama, returned to port on Friday, having sprung aleak; she has at pres ent four feet of water in her hold, with the pumps con-

The U. S. steamer Water Witch, Lieut. Commanding L. C. Sarton, was, April 22, on a cruise among the Cays of the Doce Lequas. Officers and crew all well. Cays of the Doce Lequas. Officers and crew all well.

ASCHER OUTRAGE ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP.

At the Liverpool Police Court, on the 10th inst.,

Henry Kaye Norton, first mate, and Thomas King,
second mate, of the American ship Evening Star, were
clarged with lawing committed a violent assault on a
seman named Samuel Adams, on board the same ship.

If appears that there had been some quarrel between
Adams and the second mate, when the latter scized an
iron belaving pin, struck Adams a severe blow on the
lead with it, and otherwise ill-used him. On the poor kend with it, and otherwise ill-used him. On the poor fellow making a complaint to the first mate, the latter advised him to go into the forecastle, and let the quar-riel end. Adams, however, persisted in staying on deck; and the lirst mate, getting irritated with the ob-stinacy exhibited by Adams, struck him with his open hand on the head. The wounded man was afterward conveyed ashore to the Northern Hospital, where he still lies. Mr. Raffles remanded King for seven days, and fined Norton 40/ and costs, as he (Mr. Raffles) be-lieved that Norton did not intend any serious injury to Adams.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE AMERICAN SHIP SAINT PAT-SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE AMERICAN SHIP SAINT PAT-BICK, AND ALL ON BOARD.

Intelligence has been received which leaves little doubt but that the American liner St. Patrick, which left New-Orleans in the early part of December for Liverpool, and after being at sea for five months has not arrived, was totally burned at sea about three weeks after leaving port. As nothing has been heard of her crew, it is feared they have either shared the fate of the ship or met with a watry grave when en-deavoring to escape in the boats. The St. Patrick was a fine ship of \$00 to 900 tuns, and had a carge of 3,380 bales of cotton. She had on board a crew of 22 souls. What leads to this belief is the fact that two vessels which have arrived from New-Orleans at European ports, have passed within a short time of each other a which have arrived from New-Oriems it haropean ports, have passed within a short time of each other a large ship on fire, with no traces of any name, and no living person on board or boats in the vicinity. [Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

A JOLLY MONK .- A young student arrived not long go in Paris, where, knowing nobody, and left very much to himself, he entered into conversation one day, in a restaurant in which he took his meals, with a man in a laborer's dress. In the course of it the man entrusted him with the secret that he was not what he seemed; he was Father Avois, a Benedictine monk, who had come to Paris to make collections for his m nastery. An article of their faith, be said, prevented them from wearing the dress of the order while engaged in such business, and as his vow of hamilay did not permit him to dress elegantly, he had taken that estume. And he invited the student to come and see him. Next day the student went, and was received so well that he was charmed. He noticed, on returning to his lodgings, that his porte-monnale was gone, but as there was nothing in it, he did not think much of it. Next day he went again to see his new friend, who gave him his porte-monnaic, remarking that he let it fall on the stair-case as he went out, and the boy had picked it up. The student answered that it was not of much account any way, as there was nothing in it. The reverend Father said that he did not know that; he had not opened it. Two or three days after ward the student went again to visit the Benedictine. to be composed of young men throughout the county, When he rose to go his pieus friend said to him: "I for the present campaign.

hope that you will not lose your perte-monaic this time." "Oh no," answered the young mon; "this time I shall take care not to lose it, for it contains a handsome sum of money to-day." While speaking, he felt for it, changed color, and exclaimed: "but I have not got it." "You jest," said the boly father. "No. I have not got it," repeated the student. "Then you must have left it at home." "No, I cannot think so; I felt it several times on the way here." "Ye u are mistaken; go home; I am sure that you will i 'ud it there." The young man went home and found -- nothing. The next day he was informed, on his return to home, that the Benedictine had been to see bim. He was surprised; be thought the Benedictine did not kne w his address. At last the truth flashed upon him; 1 'e remembered that it was on a card in his porte-monnai. . He went to see the pious man, but this time he w. is gone, no one knew where. He had stated at the ho, 'cl, which was in the Rue Notre-Damedes-Victoires, the u he had assumed this dress to make some purchases for his monastery, and he had been received by them a. though dressed in a blouse because he had been there in at year in the costume of the order. The young man wer t to the Police, where he discovered that Father Ave is had really belonged to a Benedictine menastery, but that he had been ignom niously expelled for such frauds as these. According to

HORRIBLE CRIME, -- The Journal del Aisne gives an account of a laborer, 34' years old, who has lived for a long period with his six er. Several children, the offspring of their incessas us intercourse, were killed, most of them at birth. A little girl who was spared, lately at a neighbor's home a said that her mother hadbeen recently confined, and that the baby was dead. The guilty couple were are sted, and the father confessed that he had strangfed it, as well as four others. The bodies of two lave been discovered. The brother and sister, with their father and mother, who were accomplices in these murders, are awaiting their trial at Laon. This tate of affairs had long been well known in the village, but nothing was done, as the father was a terrible fellow and generally fea red.

Le Droit, at the last accounts the pious father had

not been arrested.

-At the last meeting of the Asia tic Society Captain Creag exhibited various acticles of Japanese commerce. Among them was a cabinet of various woods, an excellent telescope which cost forty cents, a clock which marked time by its descent along a scale, some illustrated books which show a good knowledge of the laws of perspective, a lot of indecent but well-executed paintings, and specimens of the pa-per which the Japanese employ for a pocket-handker-

POPULAR GOVERNMENT.—The following rules were copied literally from the wall of the Steward's room on board a New-Orleans steamboat. They were drawn up by the head steward, and adopted in " mass meeting" by the cabin boys and others interested, upon the

stammer in question:

Reds and Bevglations of steamer —, by J. P. Head Steward, and G. R. Secon.

Section 1. Eny Caben Boy leaven the boat without the permishion of or from the hed or secon steward, shall be findled the some of 50 cts. or ten strips (stripes).
Src. 2. No smoking aloud in the caben—50 cents or 10 strips.
Src. 3. No profane langage, if heard shall be fined 50

cents or 10 strips.

Sec. 4. No elemping on watch, if so, shall be found

\$1 or 10 strips.

SEC. 5. No drinking aloud after three, or that if so, finde 50 cents or 10 strips.

SEC. 6. If eny caben Boy takes A gentleman's bagage for eay pinte on the cost, and go to sleape, and the boy that is on watch due not call him shall pay the fine, 50 cents or 10 strips.

50 cents or 10 strips.

Sec. 7. No caben Boy shal help his plate untel the passengers is hope, eny one caut at this act shall pay the some of 50 cents. (Signed.)

J. F. President.

-A correspondent of The Evening Post, who has visited Springfield, thus describes the lady of the fu-

ture President:
"I had the pleasure also of a brief interview with "I had the pleasure also of a brief interview with Mrs. Lincoln, and, in the circumstances of these persons, I trust I am not trespassing on the sanctities of private life in saying a word in regard to that lady. Whatever of awkwardness may be ascribed to her hashand, there is none of it in her. On the contrary, she is quite a pattern of lady-like courtesy and polish. She converses withfreedom and grace, and is thoroughly au fait in all the little amenities of society. Mrs. Lincoln belongs, by the mother's side, to the Preston family of Kentucky, has received a liberal and refined education, and should she ever reach it, will adorn the White House. She is, I am told, a strict and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church."

The Key to the Weather.—A letter of M. Conninck to the Courrier dex Halles is exciting great attention in France. It will be remembered that Marshal Bugeaud proclaimed the discovery of an ancient Spanish manuscript, in which the natural laws which govern the atmosphere were so clearly laid down that nothing was left to chance, and projects could be made with the greatest security. These calculations, based upon 50 years experience, comprising 600 revolutions of the moon, had enabled the ambor to foreted the weather to a nicety, and the Marshal, struck by the confidence with which the theory was broached, after taking some little trouble to practice the same rule of calculation, found it uncring likewise. M. de Conninck now comes forward with his experience also, and at length we can boast of possessing a key to the pranks of the moon, which will henceforth render them completely harmless. This is is: The weather, eleven times out of twelve, is exactly the same during the whole moon as on the fifth day if on the sixth day it resembles the fifth; and nine times out of twelve it is exactly the same as the fourth day if the sixth day reresembles the fifth; and nine times out of twelve it is exactly the same as the fourth day if the sixth day resembles the fourth. This rule, says M. de Couninek, is found inveriable eight mouths in the year. The exceptions have hitherto been October, February, March and April.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.—PARIS, May 7.—The most mysterious and alarming accounts reached here yester-day concerning the health of the Pope. It is whispered that his Holiness has been in the habit of taking small that his Holiness has been in the habit of taking small doses of strychnine, much prescribed by Italian doctors for producing a salutary degree of mental excitement requisite for the endurance of the increasing amount of mental labor he has had to undergo during the last few months. A private letter received yesterday says that the change in the appearance of Pius IX, is evident to all. His head is bent, and his eye fixed and dim. In raising his hand to bestow his benediction on the people, it was observed to shake as if with palsy. He seems to have lest at least two inches of his hight, and walks to have lost at least two inches of his hight, and walks as if in a dream. Cardinal Antonelli, on the contrary, has grown fat and rosy. They say he smiles benigmently, and with peculiar meaning, whenever, in allusion to the Pope's failing health, the old prophecy is brought forward, and a hint thrown out that the last of the Popes is disappearing from the stage. They say he has a far different conviction, and that, as if in anticipation of some approaching change, his eminence is wholly bent en converting into money most of the se-curities he possesses. [London Morning Star. curities he possesses.

Some days ago a man called at the banking-house of Baker, Westeott & Co., in Philadelphia, to exchange \$300 ancurrent meney into par funds. He received as equivalent the check of the above firm for that sum. He then presented the check to the Mechanics' Bank and drew the money. He did more than this—he presented with it a forged check for \$1,400, and received the full sum of \$1,700, without hesitation on the part of the paying teller. This was on Saturday, the 12th inst. On Wednesday last a similar exploit was performed at the same bank, and under similar circumstances. In this case the check was for \$1,200, forged in the name of Koons & Co., brokers. This check was a lithograph, a fac smalle of the genuine. We understand the forgeries were both discovered at the same time. The matter has not been placed in the hands of the detectives, the bank officers preferring to work up the case in their own way. It is said that a clue exists to the identity of the successful lorger.

Some workmen in East Boston were digging, the other day, when they turned up half a dozen skulls and other house. One of the skulls, from the upper ridge of the eye, diverged directly backward, exhibiting no forchead whatever, and the supposition by those who saw it was, that it was the skull of an Indian. In course of making the excavation, a skeleton in a sitting posture, facing castward, was found, and an effort made to remove it entire, but the scaller bones crunbled as they were disturbed, and arothing but a portion of the skull was retained. It may be remarked that a sort of mound has been for years observable on the lot where the excavation referred to took place.

A Luxou & Battanpe.—Preliminary steps have been Some days ago a man called at the banking-house of

the lot where the excavation referred to took place.

A LINCOLN BRIGADE .- Preliminary steps have been taken for the purpose of forming an organization, to be called the "Hudson County N, J. Lincoln Brigade," to be composed of young men, throughout the

CITY ITEMS.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT PORT CHESTER .- An old man, apparently between 60 and 70 years of age, and seemed to be a poor vagrant, either threw himself, or fell, from the platform upon the track of the New-Haven Railroad at Port Chester, Friday morning, just after the 7 o'clock train (Bacon's) had started. The train was immediately stopped, but not in time to save him from being struck. It is feared that be cannot live. He was taken in charge by Superintendent Hoyt, and the train proceeded. It was said that he was intoxicated, and had been banging around the station all the morning. No blame is imputed to the engineer; but who sold the liquor? And why did not the station-master take him in charge to prevent such a disaster?

READINGS BY A WESTERN LADY. - Under the auspices of the Managers of the Home of the Friendless, Miss C. A. Jacobs, from Galena, Ill., entertained a select and appreciative audience of ladies and gentlemen with a series of readings in current poetry at the Chapel of that Institution, in Thirtieth street, Thursday evening. She rendered, among other pieces, the Song of the Shirt," the "Old Arm-Chair," the River," and the "Fashionable Young Lady," in a commendable, easy, and familiar style. At the cosclusion of the entertainment, a vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Bennett, and unanimonaly awarded by the audience.

FALL OF a Bullbing.—Shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning a portion of the building No. 625 Breadway, on which laborers were at work pulling down, suctenly fell of its own accord, burying four men in the ruins. Patrick Manahan had one of his legs hadly fractured, but the others were less seriously injured. They were all conveyed to the Hospital immediately. It is said that the accident occurred through the gross carelessness of those superintending the tearing down of the building, in not sufficiently securing the walt

Suicide By Sucotisc.-Valentine Dick, residing at No. 764 Fourth street, committe i suicide yesterday morning, by blowing his brains out with a pistol The deceased is supposed to have been temporarily insane. Coroner Jarkman will hold an inquest on the body this morning.

SWINDLING WOMEN .- George Werner, a hoop-skirt manufacturer at No. 359 Chambers street, was complained of before the Mayor yesterday by two girls who have been in his employ, and allege that he refuses to pay them for work done at the lew rates for which they labor. Two dozen complaints of a similar nature have previously been made against him, but he has invariably agreed to pay his dues when complained of. The amount claimed by the two complainants was about \$7. An efficer was sent to have the matter settled. But the hoop-skirt man thought he would try an experiment, and told the officers he would not do any such thing as pay the amount. What measures the City Marshal will take has not transpired.

CONFIRMATION .- On the 231 inst. the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, D.D., confirmed thirty-one persons in the Church of the Atonement, corner of Thirty-third street and Second Avenue, of which the Rev. M. E. Willing is Rector. This Shurch enterprise was commenced only two months since, and is favored in all its departments with unusual prosperity.

On Thursday night at 1 o'clock a fire occurred in the small stable No. 23i East Thirteenth street, owned by George Murphy, and thence extended to a sharty adjoining. Damage about \$100; no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ARREST OF A PICKFOCKET.—Wesley Allen, a suspected pickpocket, is charged with having picked the pocked of Mrs. Depper of No. 276 Lexington avenue, of \$10 while in an Eighth avenue car. Allen was found at a tenement-house in Eight ascent, in rather pleasant company, but was uncremonically hurried away by Detective Slowey. Allan is also charged with having stolen \$60 worth of valuable papers at the same time. Mrs. Elount of No. 27 Twenty-sevanth street, recognizes in the picture of the accused, as displayed in the Reguese Gullery, the person whom she suspects of picking her pocket of \$11 while is a Fourth-avenue car. Allen was locked up for examination.

FATSE PRETENSES,-Mr. Benjamin F. Cook, of No. 42 John street, recently advertised in Trow's City Directory, to the amount of \$35. John F. Birelow recently called on Mr. Cook, and stated that Mr. Wilson, the agent for the Directory, had sent him to cellect the bill. Mr. Cook paid Birelow the money, but subsequently ascertained that he had no authority to collect bills for Mr. Wilson. He accordingly prefers a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses against him. The accused was arrested by detective Slowey, and Jurgice Connolly held him for examination.

BURGLARS CAUGHT .- On Thursday night, Edward BURGLARS CATCHT.—On Interest in including in Edward Kelly and William Stewart broke into the clothing store No. 447 Fearl street. They were discovered there by Officers McCarty of the Fourth Ward and Carddell of the Sixth, and were immediately conveyed to the Station-House for the night, About \$4.50 worth of goods had been carried away, a portion of which were subsequently recovered at Nos. 13, 30, 40, and 41 Paxter street. Several persons in whose possession they were found were taken into custody. Justice Compolity committed them all for examination.

FOUND DROWNED .- On Thursday morning Coron Schirmer held an inquest on the body of an anknown man, was found in the East River at the foot of Thirtieth street, consed was about 35 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches in hight dressed in black clothes, but had on a blue hickory shirt body had evidently been in the water several months. A diet of supposed drowning was reindered.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purpe if out, some have ever been found which could equal in effect Avinu's Compound Extract or Samsarantia. It cleams and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system and purpes out the homors which make disease. It stimulates the health functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the shoot. It is extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a goestion what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting disease that require an alterative remedy. Such a remody, that could be selied on, has ledg been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not adout certificates to show its effects. But the trail of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surprising supplying they have ever taken. Sufferers from acroula, scrobious swellings and sores, by it as deed to rapidity with which it cures. Shind diseases, pimples, pustules, blotches, cruptions, &c., are soon cleaned out of the system by it.

St. Asthony's fire, rose or crystopials, tetter or salt rheum, send blead, ringworm, &c. should not be borne while they can be so speedily cured by Ayrea's Saisaaranita.

Syphills or venered disease is expelled from the system by the protonged are of this Sarsanarilla, and the patient led as healthy as if he had never had the disease.

Female diseases are caused by serofula in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this hatract of Sarsaparilla. Price, \$1 per bottle, or \$ hottles for \$5.

For all the purposes of a family physic, take Arma's Carling and the purpose of a family physic, take Arma's Carling and the purpose of a family physic, take Arma's Carling and the purpose of a family physic, take Arma's Carling and the purpose of a family physic, take Arma's Carling and the purpos

per bottle, or 5 bottles for \$5.

For all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purposes of a family physic, take ATEN'S CAFor all the purpo per pative that is offered to the American people. Price, 25 cents, per box, or 5 boxes for \$1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Arran & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Drugglets everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT A PLEASANT SPOT!—Yes, what a pleasant.

WHAT A FLEASANT SIGHT-1 cm, what a pleasant spt, with its numerous windows and its excellent ventilation, in harver's MUNEY. How comfortably and quietly you can study that send-inonkey, the Wart's Is' or that "lashing" specimen of human addition, the "Lighting Calculator." This aperiment of human addition, the "Lighting Calculator." This Arthrawox. "Dot" is played for the last time at Barannia, and Arthrawox. "Dot is played for the last time at Barannia, and Arthrawox."

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Girls and Women should understand PHRENOL-67, to enable them to avoid selfish and immoral men, and also a train and educate children properly. Examinations at Fowler Williams, No. 368 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

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MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER is

uporier to all ether articles for destroying Rate, Mice, Reaches, A ster Burs, and every species of Vermin. Sold at No. 412 iroadway, and by all draggists. TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

WELLE'S celebrated Schiedam Aronatic Schiades should be in the lands of every involve. No family should have the city or be without a supply during the warm weather. It favoribly corrects the ill effects of charge of weather, and is a bovering it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in plut and quart bottles. Solt by all Braggists, Grecers and Fruit Stores.

"Also, Wolffe, Perk Cosman."

"Buandy in Boytles."

"Madrina, Smarky. And"

"Pork Wine."

"Pork Cosman.

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"Madrina, Smarky. And"

"Pork Wine."

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EYE AND EAR.—Read Dr. JONES'S letter No. 9. on Catarrhal Affections and Deafness, in to-day's Hearth, and o. 15 in to-day's Tribune, on Discuss of the Eye, and No. 25 in day's Times, on General Deafness.